

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

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In Your Gallery

By Walter E. Myer

LET us get away from our matter of fact surroundings for a moment as we step into a world of fantasy. Imagine yourself walking down a long hall, on the walls of which pictures are hanging. This is not your first visit to the hall nor will it be your last. You spend much of your time in the gallery looking at the pictures which adorn the walls.

Some of the pictures are beautiful and it is a delight to see them. Others are so ugly that you shudder when your eye falls upon them. Some are amusing, others sadden you. Still others are inspiring or depressing.

Many of the pictures are so faded as to be unrecognizable. Many are growing dim, while some are as clear and bright as they were on the day they were placed upon the wall.

There is one peculiar fact about these pictures. You hung them all yourself. All your life you have been changing them, though you seldom give much thought to their selection. You seem to pick them up at random and put them on the wall. It is strange that you should do this, for once the pictures have been added to the collection you go back to them time after time, day after day.

Since the pictures are so carelessly selected many of them are sordid and ugly, but no matter, you will return to them time and again. If too many of them are depressing, your personality and disposition may be affected and you may be very unhappy. If the pictures for the most part are joyous or beautiful you will be a most fortunate person.

Did I say it was a world of fantasy of which I was speaking? No, it really is not. The gallery is your mind and the pictures are your memories. Each day you hang up in your mind pictures of memory. Some of them will fade with time, but others will be with you as long as you live. Your experiences of today are your memories of tomorrow. We are not done with today's actions when the sun goes down. We will look back on them through all the days and years to come.

What are you contributing today to your future memories? How will the things you are now doing look in retrospect? What of the pictures you are hanging today—the pictures you will be viewing through all your tomorrows? When you recall in memory your actions of today, will you be proud or ashamed, happy or depressed? Will the memory of what you do today haunt you or inspire you? These are questions to consider as you build your gallery from day to day.



W. E. Myer



U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
After years of heavy wartime demands for food, the day is coming when the American farmer will find it harder to sell his grain and other crops for good prices

U. S. Farmer Well Off Today But Concerned Over Future

Eventual Decline in Foreign Markets and Rapid Mechanization of Farming Will Create Problems in Few Years

WORLD War II changed the face of the American farm, much as it changed the industrial picture of the nation. It took 5 million people from the farms, but it increased the use of labor-saving machinery to such an extent that the farmers grew one-third more crops than they had in prewar years. It provided the farmers with an unlimited market for their produce. It made them work harder than ever before, but at the same time raised their living standards to the highest level since the First World War.

Despite his favorable position today, the farmer looks to the future with some misgivings. He expects his cost of living to go up soon, since the government has recently agreed to permit some increases in prices of industrial products. The use of labor-saving machinery, a boon when the farmer was hard pressed by labor shortages, may later on create huge surpluses of farm products which will drag down prices. Farms will become much more highly mechanized in the next several years, enabling fewer farmers to turn out far greater yields. Finally, as other lands once again grow their own food, cotton, and other agricultural products, the American farmer will lose a large part of his war market.

Hence, doubts and uncertainties cloud the future for the nation's farmers, even though they are doing exceptionally well at the present time. Before going into their problems more fully, we may glance at a picture of the American farm scene as sketched recently by Clinton Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Anderson points out that today there are 25 million men, women, and children living on 6 million farms in the United States. Crops occupy a third of this farm land, and the rest is in pasture, orchards, and woods.

The American farmer produces tremendous quantities of food. Last year he turned out 3 billion bushels of corn, 1 billion bushels of wheat, 430 million bushels of potatoes. He produced far more of these and other food products than the American people have ever consumed in one year.

Farmers are becoming increasingly "power-minded," says Mr. Anderson. A great many of them no longer ask a man applying for a job, "Can you milk a cow?" They ask instead: "Can you run a milking machine?" "Are you a good mechanic?"

Today's farmer, Secretary Anderson continues, is in comparatively good financial condition. He is not nearly so heavily in debt as he was before the war. All farmers together have about 19 billion dollars in cashing savings and government bonds. They still have a huge market for their produce, and probably will have for the next year or two at least. Therefore they are not threatened with lower income and living standards in the immediate future.

But the farmer has learned from bitter experience that good times do not ordinarily last long for him. During the First World War period, farmers were prosperous. Their foreign market soon collapsed, however, and they were unable from that time

(Concluded on page 6)

Conflict Over Key Manchuria

Chinese and Russians Try to Reach Agreement on This Strategic Region

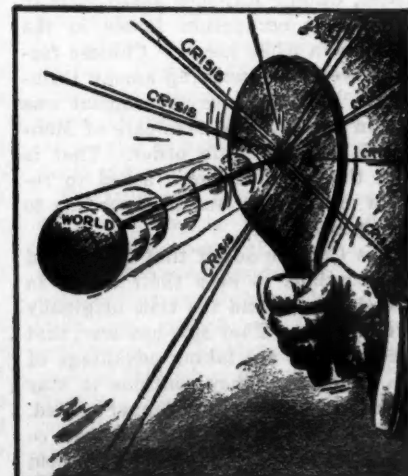
IS Russia following an aggressive course in the Far East? Is she violating the terms of her agreement with China concerning the control of Manchuria? Is she planning to retain permanent possession of that province? These questions are being asked anxiously not only by the Chinese but by the people of other nations as well.

The Manchurian problem, which has disturbed international relations for half a century, has again come into prominence as a result of a dispute between China and Russia. The most important issue which has developed relates to the continued occupation of Manchuria by Russian troops.

To understand this issue we must take account of what has been happening in Manchuria during the last 50 years. At no time during this period has the province been securely in the possession of China. From 1895 to 1904, Russia had important rights in this territory. She built a railroad through a section of Manchuria so as to provide herself with a short cut route to the Russian port of Vladivostok (see map on page 2). She undertook the building of another railroad running north and south through Manchuria to the southern ports of the province. Then came the war between Russia and Japan which resulted in Japanese victory.

The Japanese were prevented by Russia, Great Britain, and France from taking over Manchuria completely. After that the region was partly independent, but Japan and Russia had considerable control over certain areas and also over the economic resources of the territory.

Then in 1931 the Japanese launched a war of aggression, and in the course of this war, gained practically full possession of Manchuria. The Japanese were not satisfied with this conquest, (Concluded on page 2)



TALBURY IN WASHINGTON NEWS

Can this go on forever?

Key Manchuria

(Continued from page 1)

but made war against the entire Chinese nation. In 1941, the United States and Great Britain were drawn into the war and, in the last days of the conflict, Russia also took part.

The Japanese, as we know, were defeated, and the question then arose as to what should be done about Manchuria. The United States, Great Britain, and China agreed that China should have full possession. The Russians were not a party to the agreement, but later they made a treaty with China by which it was provided that Manchuria should be restored to China, but that Russia should have certain rights in the province.

stay in Manchuria for a long time, possibly indefinitely. Not only are they holding their troops in the province, but they are operating the mines and factories, and they give every evidence of planning to make their stay permanent.

The Russians reply that they still have work to do in Manchuria. There are thousands of Japanese troops in the province, it is said, and they must be shipped home before Russia can get out. The Russians say that their position in Manchuria is no different from that of the United States in China proper. Americans are still remaining in China until the Japanese are sent home and until order is restored. That is what the Russians say they are doing in Manchuria.

The Russians argue further that the Chinese do not have trained men to

summing since they expect heavy traffic.

The Chinese reply that their trains won't be able to operate in Manchuria if the Russians widen the tracks. They contend that since Manchuria is Chinese territory their interests should come first.

A further issue has to do with the alleged stripping of Manchurian possessions. The Chinese charge that the Russians are taking machinery and other property from Manchuria and are impoverishing that country. They say that China suffered heavily from the war and needs these materials if Manchurian industries are to be restored.

The Russians reply that they, too, have suffered through war. They have paid a heavy price to help win the world-wide war against the Axis, and hence are entitled to take some of the

long as a foreign power occupies the territory and is in a position to use it as a base for attack.

The Russians are not in great need of Manchuria's products, but the province is very useful to them from the military standpoint. They may be tempted to retain possession of it since it would help them to play a big part in Far Eastern affairs. If, for example, there should be another war between Russia and Japan, the Russians would be considerably strengthened by the control of Manchuria.

A hold upon Manchuria would also enable the Russians to exert an influence over China. They think that Great Britain and the United States are planning to line China up on their side. They say that the British are maintaining their hold upon Hong Kong, that the United States is acquiring naval and air bases in islands of the Pacific—lands which are not far from China. They say that the United States, without consulting other nations, has taken a leading part in settling China's civil war, that we sent General Marshall to China for that purpose.

Of course this is not the way most Americans interpret our actions. They say we want the island bases in the Pacific only for use in self-defense. They argue that we have helped in China's civil war only in order to make that country strong and to insure her independence; that we have no desire for any of her territory and do not wish to exercise control over her. Our position, as we see it, is entirely unselfish.

Russian Suspicions

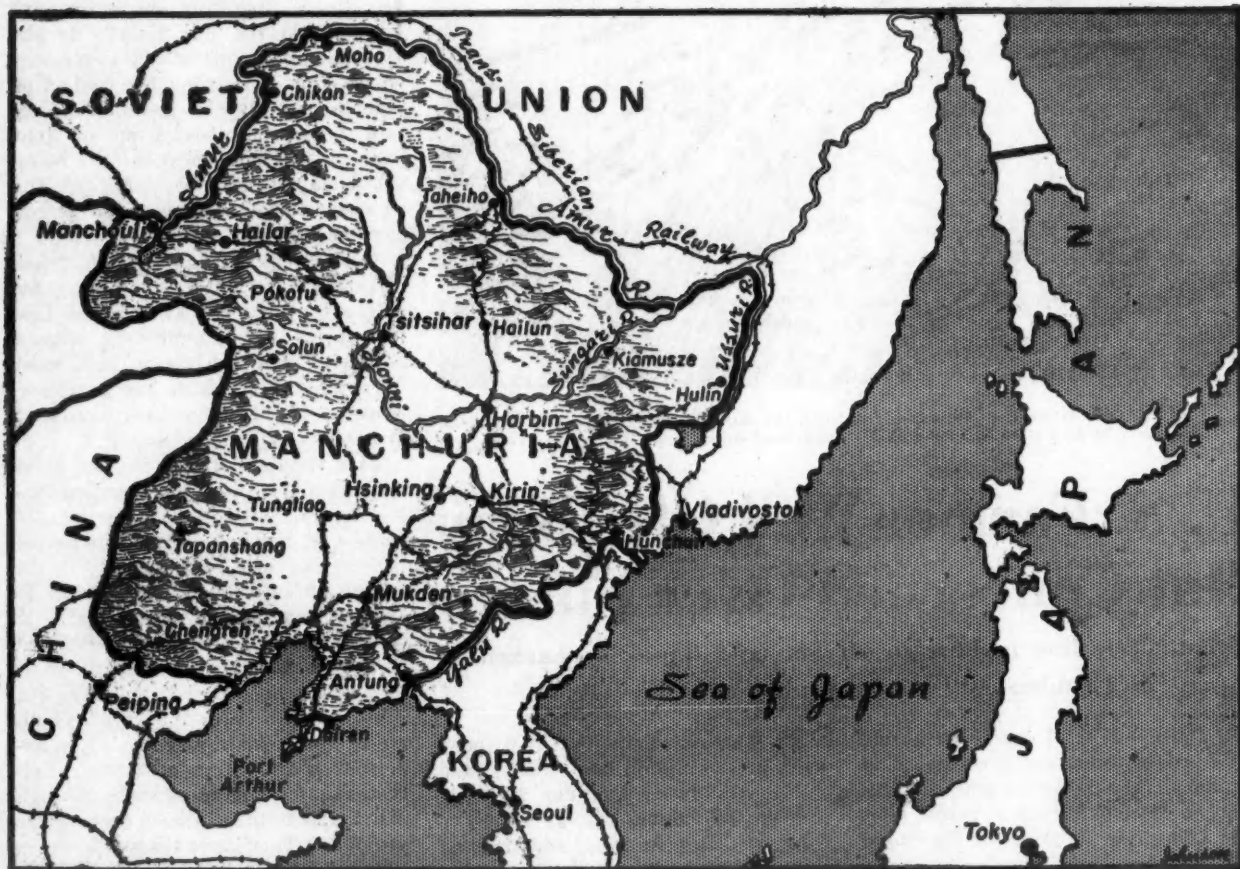
The Russians, however, are extremely suspicious. Their leaders seem to think that in the years to come there will be keen competition among the great nations for influence in Asia, and that the powers which have China on their side will have a great advantage. If this point of view is accepted by the Russian government, the Soviet Union may insist upon holding Manchuria so as to strengthen its hand in the competition for power and influence.

It is possible, of course, that the Russians may not undertake such a venture. Representatives of China and Russia are talking things over, and there is at least a chance that they may come to a friendly settlement about Manchuria. The best we can say is that the problem is clouded with uncertainty.

It is a discouraging fact that, in all the maneuvering which is going on in the Far East, each of the great powers is acting alone in carrying out its policies. No one of them is suggesting that all the Far Eastern problems, including those concerning Manchuria, Hong Kong, and the strengthening of the Chinese government, should be submitted for settlement to the United Nations Organization.

The nation's gold mines have the green light to pick up their work where they left off in 1942. The government ordered the mines to stop operations at that time so that mining equipment and workers could be put to work on metals which were vitally needed in war production.

Gold is a soft metal, compared to others, and its role in the war was not as important as certain stronger ones. Now that men and equipment are not needed so urgently in other mines, gold can again be taken from the earth.



This map shows Manchuria's railways and its two chief ports, Dairen and Port Arthur

Both China and Russia were to be free to use Port Arthur—an important naval base. Dairen, the best port, was to be open to Russia and all other nations. When Russian products pass through Manchuria, China is not to place taxes on them. Both China and Russia are to use the Manchurian railroads. Such are the terms of the treaty.

The Russians agreed to keep their troops in Manchuria for only three months after the close of the war. Later, Chiang Kai-shek asked them to keep their occupation forces in the province a while longer. Chinese factions were then warring among themselves. The Chinese government was not in a position to take care of Manchuria and maintain order. That is why the Russians were asked to remain until China was in a position to take possession.

The Chinese admit that they asked the Russians to keep their troops in Manchuria beyond the time originally agreed upon. They say, however, that the Russians are taking advantage of the situation. They continue to stay even though they are no longer needed. China is now ready to take over, so it is said, and the Russians still hold on. The Chinese say it appears that the Soviet authorities are planning to

operate the mines and run the factories and the railroads. Until they can take over these industries, and until they can enforce law in Manchuria, the Russians must remain to see that industries operate and that order is maintained.

Another point in dispute is the operation of the Manchurian railroads. The Chinese say that instead of operating the railroads jointly with China, as Russia promised, the Soviet government is taking them over herself. The Russian railroads are different from those of China. The rails are farther apart than in China, and the locomotives and cars are made to fit the wider roadbeds. The Russians are making over the railroads, widening the rails, and preparing them so that they can be used by Russian trains but not by the Chinese.

Russia wants to transport her goods across Manchuria to warm-water ports. Most of her own ports on the Pacific are in such cold regions that ice clogs them much of the time. The Russians say that if they do not widen the railway tracks in Manchuria, their trains will have to stop on the border of that territory, so that their freight can be unloaded and then reloaded on Chinese trains. They say this would be costly and time-con-

suming since they expect heavy traffic. They emphasize the fact that these materials never did belong to China; that they were Japanese properties, and that Russia, in taking them, is merely seizing its share of enemy property.

Behind these quarrels over the way Russia is acting in Manchuria stands the big question as to what the Soviet Union intends to do with that province. Does she intend to get out and leave Manchuria to China, or does she intend not only to hold certain rights over railways and ports, but actually to control Manchuria?

This is a vital question, for Manchuria is an important province which China needs if she is to develop her industries. In Manchuria, which is one-seventh the size of the United States, with a population almost a third as great as ours, there are extensive coal and iron deposits. There are more factories and railways there than in all the rest of China. The region also produces great quantities of soybeans, millet, wheat, corn, and other food materials.

Furthermore, and perhaps even more important, China needs full possession of Manchuria for her own protection. This province is a gateway into the heart of China, and the Chinese republic cannot be secure so

Weekly Digest of Fact and Opinion

(The opinions quoted or summarized on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"Common Sense - 1946," Woman's Home Companion, March.

In a recent poll of a selected group of its readers, this magazine found that a large majority of those who were questioned believe that our country will fight another war within 10 to 15 years, and that Russia will be our opponent. It just doesn't make sense for Americans to assume this defeatist attitude so soon after the tragic world conflict which has just ended.

We fear Russia because she is "the strongest power in Europe, the strongest power in Asia. But is the fact that a nation is strong a reason for having to fight it? If it were, then the whole world should be ganging up on the United States. For we are easily the strongest power in the world—in resources, wealth, industry, armed might, atomic power, prestige . . . Surely there is room enough in the world for more than one great power."

We don't like many things about Russia's system of government, her attitude toward religion, and her lack of political freedom. But you don't fight your next-door neighbor, or want to kill him, just because he doesn't think as you do or live as you think he should.

"The record shows that the Russians have never waged a war of aggression against the American people or a war which threatened us even from a distance. The record shows that the Russians, since their revolution, have not made a move which should have caused us to add a single soldier to our armed forces." Let's study the record more, and be guided less by prejudices and groundless fears.

We are talking ourselves into the belief that war with Russia is inevitable, irresistible. We must snap out of this dangerous way of thinking, and keep these facts constantly in mind as we bend all our efforts toward preventing a conflict between our country and Russia.

"The next war, whoever fights it, will be an atom-bomb war. That means there will be no winners in it, only losers . . . An atomic war means the end of civilization, capitalist and socialist alike, American and Russian. The only straw we can cling to is a real and strong United Nations, and, at the center of it, American-Russian understanding.

"America and Russia represent the two halves of our 'one world.' If



Eric Johnston, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, believes that businesses should share their profits with employees.



Plans are in the making to build many new highways through the cities and across the great open spaces of the United States

they hold together, the world holds. If they fall apart, the world falls apart. It is as simple as that. If they hold together we may some day have a strong enough world organization to wipe war itself off the face of the earth, like the pestilence and plague that it is. If we fall apart that chance will never come . . . We must live like brothers or die like beasts."

"Roads for Tomorrow," by William Carter, Holiday, March.

The United States plans to spend three billion dollars during the next few years on a vast repair and road-building program. We already have a three-million-mile road system, but it will not be adequate for the great increase in traffic expected in the next 20 years.

The plans for this road-building program do not call for "de luxe super-highways stretching without a break from coast to coast, roads that by-pass all the towns and cities, roads on which you can make 100 miles per hour." Most work will be done where main highways "approach and enter cities, and on the feeder roads that reach back to the farms."

More than half of all traffic is going to or coming from some city. Even most tourists want to go through cities, according to a recent survey. For such tourist traffic there will be express highways through cities, with overpasses for side-street traffic.

"Labor Should Have a Stake in Capitalism," by Eric A. Johnston, The New York Times Magazine, February 24.

It is part of the American tradition to take a chance, but modern capitalism has not been giving the average working man an opportunity to do this. If capitalism is to continue to be a sound system, it must develop some plan whereby every worker has a way to take a chance and to be rewarded according to the success of his efforts and ideas.

One method is to have profit-sharing for workers as well as a system whereby the workers have some share in the management of the business concern for which they work. Under such a plan workers would continue to get their regular wages, but once a year they would receive a share of the business's profits, say 25 per cent. This would encourage increased efficiency and production. Workers would

stay on the job and work hard to enable their companies to make good profits.

But this labor-dividend is not enough to make the workers feel that they are part of the organization. They must have a chance to contribute ideas to the running of the business. This can be done by organizing a junior management board consisting of workers. Such a board would serve as a training ground for top management jobs and would give the business "the advantage of the most alert, imaginative, resourceful workers' thinking." Such a plan will cause capitalism to continue to be a success.

"Silk Made In America," by Edward D. Radin, Cosmopolitan, February.

Silk, superior to the Japanese product, is now being raised profitably in the United States. "Within the next decade, the United States may become the greatest raw-silk producing nation in the world."

"Tests made on 580 'pilot' farms scattered throughout the nation prove that mulberry trees and silkworms can be raised almost anywhere in the nation." Through experimentation, American silk raisers have eliminated much of the labor in silk raising. Growers use dwarf mulberry trees so that the leaves can be easily stripped by a mechanical device. Growers have developed cocoons which give more than twice as much silk as do cocoons produced by the Japanese. Simple machines are used to unwind the cocoons.

Mulberry trees can now produce 40,000 pounds of foliage on one acre, enough food to produce 800 pounds of silk. The improved white mulberry, moreover, gives a more lustrous silk than was previously on the market. One American silk mill alone expects to buy 100,000 pounds of American raw silk in 1946.

A two-acre farm is recommended for silk growers, one acre for the mulberry trees, and one acre for general farming to raise food for the family.

"All Out Against Cancer," by Hannah Lees, Collier's, February 23.

America is making a start on what may turn out to be a long and costly campaign against one of our worst killer diseases, cancer. In 1945 more than 170,000 people died of cancer and yet most people do not recognize the first symptoms of this dread disease.

"Cancer is a malignant growth

which doesn't stop and has no order or pattern." Strong cancer cells multiply and crowd out normal cells. Cancer is not, as many people believe, a hopeless disease. About one-third of the people who die of cancer today could be saved by early diagnosis and more expert treatment. Cancer must be recognized and treated before it begins to spread.

Here are some things to look for to recognize cancer in its early stages—lumps, persistent indigestion, sores that won't heal, a wart or mole that begins to spread, prolonged hoarseness or unusual bleeding. Today the only effective weapons against cancer are still surgery, radium, and X-ray.

Our country needs more money spent on cancer research, more cancer diagnosis centers, more beds for hospital patients, and more trained cancer experts. Some of the larger cities like New York are beginning to expand their facilities for handling cancer patients.

"The Only Way to World Government," by Sumner Welles, Reader's Digest, March.

Several plans for world government have been developed by world thinkers. Professor Albert Einstein believes that the Big Three should set up a world government organization and invite the smaller nations to join it. In order to stimulate Russia's interest in such a plan, she should be invited to write the first draft of the world



Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State, says that the best way to achieve world government is by working through the United Nations Organization.

constitution. The United States should agree to turn over her atom bomb secret to the new government when it is firmly established.

This plan of Professor Einstein would not work, for it calls for the scrapping of all the work done by the 51 nations that organized the United Nations Organization. If UNO is abandoned, chaos without hope will result. Moreover, the Big Three would not be able to agree on the terms of a world government now.

The only way to world government will come, step by step, through the gradual improvement of the UNO until it becomes "more nearly a federal government of the world and more truly an agency of international democracy." Senator Carl Hatch realized this when he counseled, "We must use the machinery we now have, improving it as best we can, as we progress toward the ultimate goal of complete world-wide rule by law instead of rule by force."

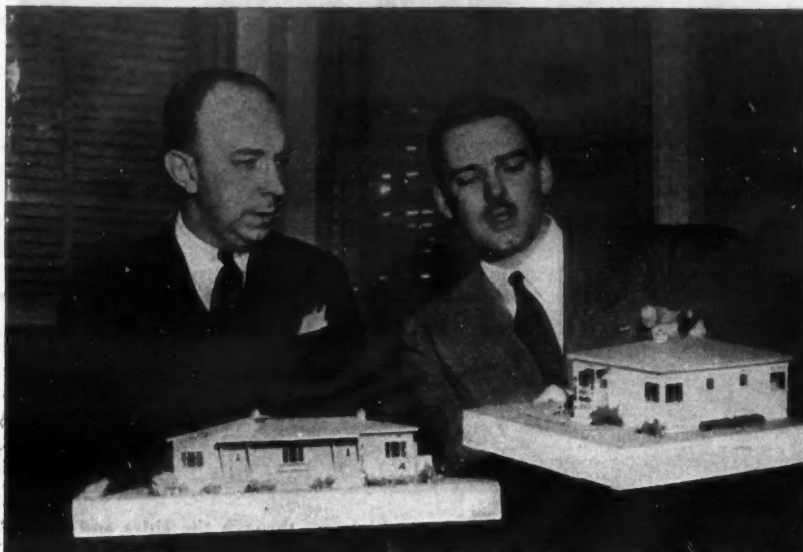
The Story of the Week

What Do You Think?

For more than six months the case of Wilhelm Furtwaengler has been much discussed in international music circles. Furtwaengler was Germany's outstanding conductor, and before the war was guest conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra. Many Germans have asked Furtwaengler to take over the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. They say that a man of his great talent is needed to help rebuild Germany's artistic life.

Last week, however, Brigadier General Robert A. McClure, of the information control division of our Army, flatly refused to permit the conductor to take any important musical post, because during the war he had performed on numerous occasions for the Nazis. McClure said: "It is inconceivable that he should be allowed to occupy a leading position in Germany at the time when we are attempting to wipe out every trace of Nazism. Furtwaengler allowed himself to become a tool of the Nazis. He lent respectability to the men who are now on trial at Nuremberg for crimes against humanity."

Defenders of Furtwaengler on both sides of the Atlantic insist that the conductor was not a Nazi and that he gave concerts for the Nazis only under pressure. They point out that millions of people throughout Europe were forced to perform all kinds of services for the Germans, from brick-laying and farming to nursing and



HOUSING FOR VETERANS is the big goal of the campaign to build 2,700,000 houses in the next two years. Wilson Wyatt (left), head of the government's housing program, talks over the plans with Charles G. Bolte, head of the American Veterans Committee of World War II.

citizens recently appointed by President Truman to manage this campaign is making its appeal through newspapers, magazines, and radio. It is sending recommendations for food saving to housewives as well as to hotels and restaurants. At the head of the committee is former President Hoover, who gained widespread fame during and after World War I for his work in organizing relief campaigns for the starving people of Europe.

"Our national self-respect and our duties as human beings demand that we do all possible," says President Truman. This does not mean that Americans must go hungry—we still can eat as much as we need. But recent surveys show that we are shipping only a small amount of the wheat, meat, and fats we had promised to hungry nations. Many more shiploads will be available if all the American people cooperate in this campaign to "eat less and waste nothing."

He Works for Farmers

When it comes to attacking food and farm problems, a key man in a key position is Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture. In fact, his present position was given to him because, as a congressman, he made himself a recognized authority on the food situation. Last year he was chairman of the House Food Investigating Committee, which tracked down information on the black market, the meat shortage, and the general problem of scarcities. Mr. Anderson handled himself so well in that job that he earned the confidence of farmers, Congress, and the public alike.

Son of a Swedish farmer-immigrant, Clinton Anderson grew up in South Dakota. Later he moved to New Mexico, where he began selling insurance. Soon he had his own agency, and today he is president of an accident insurance company.

His career as a public servant began when the governor of New Mexico asked him to untangle the affairs of the state relief administration. After successfully handling this task and two or three others connected with relief, he was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket. He was appointed to several important committees, and quickly demonstrated his ability for

getting at the roots of difficult problems. Last summer he became Secretary of Agriculture.

Secretary Anderson is a tall, dark, square-chinned man who speaks softly, but with an emphasis that carries conviction. He has a 935-acre ranch near Albuquerque where he raises sheep, cows, and alfalfa, and he owns additional land in South Dakota. Though he has spent most of his time in Washington during the past six years, he still feels that he is rooted in the soil.

New Interior Chief

Successor to Harold L. Ickes as Secretary of the Interior is Julius A. Krug of Wisconsin. Mr. Krug first attracted attention by his good work as chief power expert of the Tennessee Valley Authority. During the war period he served on the War Production Board, eventually becoming its chairman. At the age of 38, Krug is one of the youngest cabinet members in history, but his 10 years in government service have given him experience which will prove very valuable in his new position.

The Department of the Interior is one of the most important of our executive departments. Since 1849, when it was established, it has taken over a wide variety of jobs. It inspects mines and makes safety recommendations.

It is responsible for developing and guarding our national forests, protecting fish and wild life, and looking after the interests of American Indians on reservations. It controls the 165 million acres of land still owned by the federal government, hunts for new mineral deposits, works to conserve oil, coal, and other mineral wealth, and reclaims desert and swamp land for farm use. In addition, it administers Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Action in Spain?

Since the end of World War II, people of the Allied nations have frequently discussed the situation in Spain, but the governments themselves have said little. Recently, however, Britain and the United States are reported to have agreed to ask General Franco to step down from his place as head of the Spanish government. At the same time they assure the Spanish people that they do not want to bring on civil war and bloodshed, and that they will not actively interfere in Spain's internal affairs.

This development was brought about by action of the French government. France has long been urging the United States and England to join her in bringing pressure to bear on Franco, but these two nations have hesitated to enter forcefully into Spain's domestic affairs. France, however, acted alone recently when she cut off all communications with Spain. Over the protests of the French government, Spain had executed several Spaniards who had assisted in the French resistance movement during the war. Popular outcry in France against this act resulted in the closing of the frontier.

Whether these latest steps by France, Britain, and the United States will force General Franco out of power remains to be seen.

Atom Test Photos

Careful plans are now being made to photograph the forthcoming Pacific atom bomb tests. Experts plan to take pictures of the history-making tests by radio-controlled, long-range cameras. These will be mounted in groups on heavy 100-foot steel towers on islands some 5 to 10 miles distant from the targets.



Julius A. Krug, new Secretary of the Interior

schoolteaching. The people who performed these services, even though they were doing so against their will, were all helping in little ways to aid the German war effort. Thus, it is argued, Furtwaengler was no more guilty than the millions of others.

What do you think about this problem? If you were in a position of control, would you or would you not let Furtwaengler conduct in Germany?

Food-saving Campaign

A campaign is now under way throughout the nation to persuade people to eat less food and avoid all waste. The idea behind this drive is that the threat of famine in Europe and Asia can be headed off only if Americans voluntarily save food—there simply isn't enough food for the gigantic task of relief otherwise.

The committee of leading American



"New World Symphony"

The cameras will be protected by tower rooms made of heavy lead sheeting. They will photograph through portholes in the tower rooms and these portholes will automatically close after the pictures are taken. This precaution is to prevent harmful rays from damaging the films.

The camera lenses, moreover, will be specially made and protected by filters so that the intense heat generated by the atom bombs will not melt the films. Because the water surrounding the photography towers will probably become radioactive from the bomb's rays, it may be several weeks before anyone can approach the towers.



INT'L NEWS

Young James McLane is making a big name for himself as a swimmer. Only 15 years old, he is winning races and setting records in long-distance swimming.

In addition to these pictures, the armed forces plan to take many still photographs and moving pictures of the atom tests from specially equipped planes. A new type of radar camera will also be used.

Full Employment?

For a good many months observers have been following the gradual "thinning down" of the full employment bill, first presented to Congress more than a year ago. A few days ago President Truman signed the Employment Act, which by that time had even lost the word "full."

Originally the bill stated that the government was responsible for seeing that everyone who wanted a job could get one. But on its way through Congress so many changes were made that the act, as finally passed, merely directs the government to try to keep up "high levels" of employment.

The idea behind this law is that the government can help to keep industry at a steady level, instead of letting boom times and depressions occur as they have so often in the past. The law provides for a council of three economists to advise the President, and recommend action whenever it is felt that a depression is on the way which might cause a great many people to be thrown out of work. A committee in Congress will study the reports of this council and plan legislation to carry out its recommendations.

Swimming Champion

The outstanding long-distance swimmer in the United States today is a 15-year-old schoolboy named James McLane. He goes to school in Andover, Massachusetts, while his home is in Akron, Ohio.

Young McLane became interested in swimming when he was 11 years old, and started long-distance swimming to build up his body. When he was 13 he won the National Senior Long Distance championship by winning a four-mile race. Last year he also won the National Senior 1,500-meter and the 800-meter titles in competition with the best swimmers.

Long-distance races demand great stamina, and long-distance champions, therefore, are usually veteran swimmers. McLane, while only a newcomer to swimming, is a well-built lad, who swims with great power and endurance.

New Comedy Hit

Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour have done a lot of travelling in their "Road" pictures, but apparently they are still enjoying themselves. In *Road to Utopia*, just released by Paramount, they wind up as gold miners in Alaska, and there is never a dull moment.

With the help of blizzards, snowdrifts, a secret map to a gold mine, plenty of villains, and a dog that has to be pulled on a sled, the film is packed with laughs. Bob and Bing start making fun of each other, then they make fun of the picture, and end up having a hilarious time which will be shared by the audience.

Our Merchant Fleet

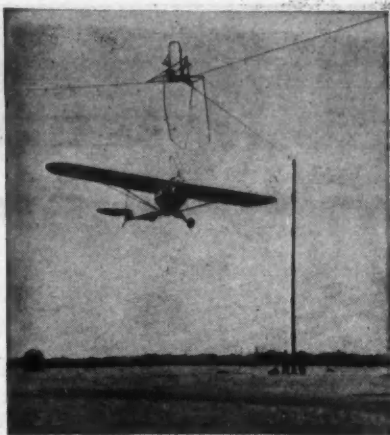
The wartime shipping pool of the United Nations, which was to have been dissolved on March 2, has been extended for another eight months. The decision was made by the 18 member nations of the United Maritime Authority in order to keep food and equipment moving to devastated areas.

The future use of our giant merchant fleet, comprising 60 per cent of the world's shipping, has been under a great deal of discussion. (See THE AMERICAN OBSERVER for February 18.) Last week, Congress took the first step toward creating a large peacetime merchant marine by passing the Ships' Sales Bill.

This new law authorizes the sale of all ships built by the government during the war and gives first priority to American shipping companies. However, few people expect any great rush to buy ships during 1946 as there are not enough private cargoes available.



FUN AHEAD. Those who like the comedies starring Bob Hope and Bing Crosby have another treat in store. They cut their capers in the forthcoming *Road to Utopia*, from which this scene is taken.



PA, INC.

A small Army plane approaches the "Brodie"—a device which enables it to "land" without touching the ground. Also used for take-offs without touching the ground, the "Brodie" can be set up on ground too rocky for planes or atop ships at sea. It was first used on Pacific islands during the war.

In the meantime, the government will continue to make good use of its merchant vessels for relief purposes.

Dispute Over Iran

As we go to press, Britain and the United States are concerned because Russia refused to withdraw all her troops from Iran by March 2, as she had earlier agreed to do. The origin of this issue dates back to 1942 when British, American, and Soviet armed forces moved into Iran for the purpose of opening and protecting a supply road from the Persian Gulf to Russia. The three Allied powers promised to remove their troops from that Middle Eastern land not later than six months after the actual fighting of World War II had ceased. This date was March 2, 1946.

Both the British and American troops have been withdrawn, and the Russians have brought home part of their forces, but not all of them. They claim that in several areas which they occupy, there is still too much disorder. As soon as conditions are more settled, according to Moscow, the Russians will complete the withdrawal of their armies.

Officials of Iran and Russia have, for some weeks now, been carrying on discussions for the purpose of reaching an agreement on certain disputes which have arisen between the two countries. How these negotiations will be affected by the continued stay

of Russian troops in Iran remains to be seen. The Iranian Premier, however, has said that Soviet forces are remaining in his country as a "friendly gesture" to help his government restore order. But other officials of that land are critical of Russia.

Both American and British leaders are protesting against the Soviet policy in Iran. They point out that it directly violates the agreement reached by the three nations.

Some observers feel that if Iran would give Russia as good oil concessions as she has already given to England and the United States, particularly England, the Soviets would have less reason to maintain armed forces in that country. Russia feels that Iran has shown favoritism to the other two Allied powers.

This dispute, if not settled on the outside, will present the UNO Security Council with another explosive and difficult issue.

SMILES



HERRYLEN IN SAT. EVE. POST

"I don't see how Mr. Harkness gets anything done—he spends all his time dictating letters and making phone calls."

"You say there's never been a woman appointed to the Weather Bureau?"
"Nope. The weather is changeable enough as it is."

Employer: "Have you any references?"
Applicant: "No, sir. I tore them up."
Employer: "That was a foolish thing to do."

Applicant: "You wouldn't think so if you had read them."

Willie: "What is a lawyer?"
Father: "A lawyer, my son, is a man who induces two other men to strip for a fight, and then runs off with their clothes."

He: "These look just like the biscuits my mother baked twenty years ago."

Bride (greatly delighted): "I'm so glad."

He (biting one): "And, by George, I believe they are the same biscuits."

Professor: "If this art gallery caught fire and you had time to save only five pictures, which five would you save?"

Practical Student: "The five nearest the door."

"Whew! That towel is hot!" exclaimed the man in the barber's chair.

"Sorry, sir, but I held it as long as I could."

Pupil: "What did I make in that test?"
Teacher: "Mistakes."

On a little service station away out on the edge of a desert, there hangs a shingle bearing this notice: "Don't ask us for information. If we knew anything we wouldn't be here."

First Aviator: "Quick, what do I do now, instructor?"

Second Aviator: "Goodness! Aren't you the instructor?"



The use of machinery has greatly increased the output of American farms

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

Farm Needs

(Concluded from page 1)

until the outbreak of the recent conflict to sell as much as they were able to produce. As a consequence, they suffered from surpluses, low prices, and hard times in general.

Thus, the nation's farm leaders are thinking in terms of both immediate and long-range problems. One question about which they are now speculating is this: How many men who left farms to enter the armed services or to work in the city war plants will return to the soil?

If only half of these farmers go back to the land, that will mean a total agricultural population of 27½ million instead of the present 25 million. It will mean the ability of the nation's farms to produce much more in the near future than they are producing today. It will mean that within 5 years, with farms so much more highly mechanized than now, there will be a tremendous agricultural output in this country.

Smaller Markets?

What will happen if the American people and foreigners cannot buy all that our farmers can produce? As a matter of fact, that has been the situation during most of the time since World War I. While that war was going on, of course, there was a great demand for farm products just as there has been during the recent world conflict. As a result, farm prices soared to high levels and farmers expected this prosperity to continue.

In order to take advantage of this situation, farmers borrowed heavily so as to buy new land, new equipment, and raise more crops. But soon after the war was over, the demand for American agricultural products fell off sharply. Foreign countries got back on their feet and began producing greatly increased quantities of food, cotton, and other things. American farmers found it harder and harder to sell all their produce. In order to dispose of their products, they were forced to sell them at much cheaper prices. By 1921, farm prices had fallen to less than half what they were at the wartime peak.

During all the rest of the 1920's, the farmers were in a bad way. A great many of them were heavily in debt. They were receiving such low prices for their products that they found it extremely difficult, and often impossible, to make payments on their debts. Consequently, many thousands of them lost their farms. These conditions existed even though business and industry in the cities were booming, and the rest of the population was well off.

When the country was plunged into its tragic depression in the early 1930's, the farmers suffered still more. Their prices dropped to such a low level that great numbers of them were unable to make any profit at all. They could hardly live, let alone keep up payments on their debts.

When Roosevelt came into office in 1933, he and his administration took aggressive action to do something about the "farm problem." The government lent money to farmers at very low interest rates to help them keep their land. It paid farmers to reduce their output, so they would not have so much more to sell than people could buy, and thus have to accept extremely low prices.

A number of other steps were taken to help the farmer. The Roosevelt administration was determined to raise farm prices so that they would be in the same relationship with industrial prices as they were back in the period from 1909 to 1914. It was figured that the prices of factory and farm products, during that five-year period, were in fair balance. Thus, it was decided to restore this balance—to put farm prices on a "parity," or equal basis, with industrial prices.

As a result of this program, farm prices rose considerably even before the war broke out in Europe. After the conflict began, of course, there was a tremendous demand, both here and abroad, for everything our farmers could raise. Then the problem no longer was one of raising farm prices but rather one of keeping them from going too high, as they did during World War I. The government tackled this new problem in two important ways:

First, Congress passed a law prohibiting most farm prices from rising

more than 10 per cent above the so-called "parity" level—that is, the level which the government worked out to bring farm prices into better line with industrial prices. Secondly, it placed a "ceiling" on the prices charged by the food processors and by the grocery stores.

When this price control program was first worked out, many farmers and food processors claimed they could not make a fair profit unless they could charge higher prices. So the government agreed to give cash payments, or "subsidies," to those who were losing money or not making reasonable profits. It felt that this cost would be much less to the nation than that of permitting runaway prices all along the line.

Want Release

Now that the war is over, certain farmers are anxious for the government to stop trying to control farm and food prices. They know that there is still a great demand for agricultural products, and they believe they can get much higher prices if the government will lift its controls. Even many of those farmers who are receiving "subsidies" would be willing to go without them in order to get out from under the government's price control program. The same thing is true of most food processors or manufacturers.

Those farmers who are insisting on being permitted to charge higher prices for their products point to the fact that the government has worked out a new wage-price program re-

cently, which will make many industrial goods cost more than they do now. It has been agreed that prices of factory products may be increased by a limited amount in order to make it possible for employers to pay higher wages.

It is argued by farmers, therefore, that they will have to pay more for their farm equipment and other industrial goods, so why shouldn't they be permitted to charge higher prices for their products? Representatives from farm organizations, as well as members of Congress from farm states, are stressing this point of view. They are seeking to eliminate government control over farm prices.

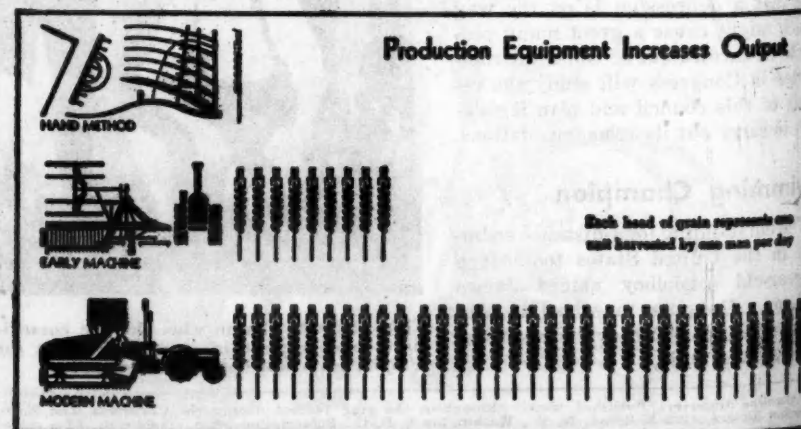
Farm Prices Up

The opponents of higher agricultural prices contend that the farmer is better off today than he has been since World War I. His prices, it is pointed out, advanced far more rapidly during the war period than did industrial prices. Moreover, it is pointed out that the government, a few days ago, permitted slight increases in the prices of wheat and certain other farm products. Any additional increase, it is said, will help to bring on inflation. This would hurt both farmers and city people alike.

Such, in brief, are some of the arguments advanced for and against higher farm prices. The outcome of this dispute may depend in large measure upon the extent to which industrial prices are permitted to rise during the remainder of this year. If they advance to any considerable extent, it will be impossible, as well as unjust, to keep farm prices at their present level.

In conclusion it may be said that if farmers do not have to pay too high prices for what they buy in the city, their prospects for the next two years at least appear to be bright. They have come out of the war with lower debts than they have had for years, with cash savings and war bonds amounting to 19 billion dollars, and with a tremendous demand for their products which is expected to continue for some time yet. In addition, the government has agreed, until a year from next January, to make up the financial loss to farmers if their prices fall much below the "parity" level which we have explained earlier in this article.

The fact remains, however, that the highly mechanized farms of a few years from now may be able to produce far more food and raw materials than the American people and foreigners can buy. The more advance thought and study given to this long-range problem by farm leaders, government officials, and people generally, the better prepared our nation will be to prevent a serious situation from developing.



Machines enable each farmer to increase his output greatly

Japanese Students Get a Lesson in Democracy

Classes in Current Events Encourage Free Discussion of Their Problems

RECENTLY a new type of teaching was introduced into the Japanese schools. For the first time the students of that country were given a chance to study current history. A radio program, in which some of the problems confronting Japan were discussed, was broadcast from Tokyo, and in many of the schools equipped with receivers students listened to discussions on inflation, labor unions, and other such matters. After the broadcast the students were invited to give their own opinions concerning these problems.

This may not seem a new or remarkable thing to students in the United States. In this country, young people take it as a matter of course that schools should have classes in current history; that each one should take part in free discussion about events which are happening around them. We look upon such teaching as a part of the freedom we enjoy. We all agree that an understanding of the events today will make students better citizens tomorrow.

But in Japan there have been no such discussions. Japanese students have always been taught merely what the government wanted them to know. They have not been encouraged to think for themselves. Their history books and other texts have glorified war, have taught that Japan has always been right. During recent years, these texts have said that Japan was attacked by China and that the United States forced the Japanese into war.

Of course, the Japanese are not the only people who have been taught to



American students have studied current affairs at school for a number of years, but such courses are now being given in Japanese schools for the first time

glorify their own country. In almost every nation the history textbooks tell a rather one-sided story. However, in Japan, more than in most other countries, students were kept in ignorance of other nations and of what people other than the Japanese were doing and saying and thinking.

The Japanese students were not taught to think about public affairs because Japan was not a democratic nation. The leaders of the government decided what should be done and the people were supposed to do as they were told to do without question.

The American occupation forces

want to introduce democracy to the Japanese people. They want the Japanese to be prepared to solve their own problems, and they are beginning with the schools. That is why the radio program dealing with Japanese problems was broadcast to the schools.

It is too early to tell how well our occupation forces will succeed in the effort to educate Japanese students for democracy and peace. Much depends upon how skillfully the work is done. If the Japanese get it into their minds that we are trying merely to substitute our own ideas for theirs, and that we are trying to make stu-

dents see things exactly as Americans see them, there will be a great deal of opposition. They will have their feet braced, and as soon as we step out, they will go back to their old ways of teaching.

If, however, we give the Japanese students an opportunity to study the facts about their own problems, and get them into the habit of discussing the conflicting views relating to these problems, the habit may stick. The Japanese may then insist upon freedom of teaching, freedom of speech, and freedom of discussion. If this happens, they will be well on the road to democracy.

Reports indicate that the radio program conducted recently had very good results in many schools. Students who had been given information through the broadcast about rising prices or inflation discussed the problem freely and expressed their opinions as to what should be done. They did a fairly good job of setting forth their views, considering their total lack of experience.

There was discussion also about labor unions. This is particularly interesting because labor unions were forbidden by the government until the Americans occupied the country. They also discussed whether it was good for the country to have a few wealthy families in control of most industry.

If this kind of educational freedom can be encouraged and maintained, there is hope that the Japanese people will not again be turned into fanatics by false propaganda of their leaders.

Suggested Study Guide for Students

Farm Problem

1. What is the farm population today as compared with what it was in 1933?
2. How were the farmers able to produce much more food with far less manpower during the war?
3. Why are farmers worrying about their foreign markets when there is now such a great demand abroad for their food products?
4. How may the rapid mechanization of farms create a serious agricultural problem in the near future?
5. Briefly describe the ups and downs of the American farmer since World War I.
6. Why are many farmers now seeking to get higher prices for their products?
7. What is meant by "parity prices?"
8. Why is the government giving subsidies to certain farmers and food processors?

Discussion

1. Do you think that farmers should get higher prices for their products since the government has recently agreed to permit a moderate price rise for certain industrial goods?
2. It is generally agreed that the farm population was much worse off during most of the period between the

two world wars than were city people on the whole. Do you or do you not think that the government should have acted sooner than it did to remedy this situation? If farmers should again fall upon bad times, as they did after the last war, would you favor or oppose government action to improve their conditions?

References

"Is the Farmer Heading for Trouble Again?" by Clinton Anderson, *Saturday Evening Post*, December 22, 1945. The Secretary of Agriculture gives an excellent over-all picture of the farm situation today.

"The Vine-Covered Factory Worker," by C. Hartley Grattan, *Harper's*, January 1946. This writer describes the difficult life of the farmer.

"Taking the Sweat Out of Farming," by Junius Wood, *Nation's Business*, November 1945. How the new one-man equipment may change the trend of American agriculture.

Manchuria

1. What rights has China agreed to give Russia in Manchuria?
2. What criticisms does China now make of Russia's actions in Manchuria?
3. What does Russia say in defense of her actions in that region?
4. Why is the United States interested in this dispute, and why do some Americans feel that, if it is not satisfactorily settled, we should call upon the UNO to investigate it?

5. What case might Russia make against England and our country if we took such action?

6. Why is Manchuria considered an important region?

7. Name the two important ports in that land.

Discussion

1. How do you think the Chinese and Russians should settle their dispute over whether or not the Manchurian railway tracks should be widened?
2. Do you or do you not think that Russia can make as good a case for what she is doing in the Far East as England and we can for what we are doing in that part of the world?
3. In your opinion, should the individual Allied nations be carrying on their activities independently in the Far East, or should they be cooperating either inside or outside the UNO? Give your reasons.

References

"New Crisis in Troubled China: Struggle to Control Manchuria," *U. S. News*, March 1, 1946. Clear statement of current developments in Manchuria and the stakes involved for the United States.

"Handle to Manchuria," *Newweek*, December 3, 1945. Why Manchuria is considered a valuable prize by rival groups in Far East.

"China: A Challenge to Us," by Nathaniel Peffer, *New York Times Magazine*, August 12, 1945. Contends that peace in the Orient is dependent on the restoration of Manchuria and Hong Kong to China.

"U. S. Meets U. S. S. R. in Manchuria," *Fortune*, April 1945. A lengthy discussion of long-range Russian and American policies in the Far East, with particular emphasis on Manchuria.

Miscellaneous

1. What warning did Secretary of State Byrnes issue to Russia in his speech of a little more than a week ago?
2. What do the supporters and critics of this speech have to say about it?
3. Is Senator Vandenberg optimistic or pessimistic over the future of the UNO?
4. Who is Clinton Anderson?
5. Who is head of the national food-saving campaign?
6. Can you name the new Secretary of the Interior, and describe five types of activities carried on by his department?
7. What is the source of trouble between France and Spain?

Pronunciations

Amur—ah-moor'
Chengteh—chuhng-duh
Dairen—dai-ren
Hailar—hai-lahr
Harbin—hahr-been
Hsinking—ahin-jing
Kirin—kee-rin
Mukden—mook-den
Taheiho—dah-hay-huh
Tsitsihar—tsee-tsee-har
Tunliao—toong-lyan
Vladivostok—vlah-di-vos-tok'

American Foreign Policy Is Subject of Intense Debate

Byrnes' Recent Speech, in Which He Threatened Russia, Is Defended by Some and Attacked by Others

THE address made by Secretary of State James F. Byrnes a little more than a week ago has been followed by sharp debate on American foreign policy. In this speech Mr. Byrnes outlined a positive program. He said definitely that the United States would go to war, if necessary, to prevent aggression, though we would not use force for any other purpose. "If we are going to do our part to maintain peace in the world," he said, "we must maintain our power to do so, and we must make it clear that we will stand united with other great states in defense of the Charter (the Charter of the United Nations)."

Warning to Russia

The Secretary's address is interpreted as a warning chiefly to Russia. After saying that we "welcomed our Soviet ally as a great power, second to none in the family of nations," he went on immediately to say:

"But in the interests of world peace and in the interests of our common and traditional friendship, we must make plain that the United States intends to defend the Charter . . . we will not and we cannot stand aloof if force or the threat of force is used contrary to the purposes and principles of the Charter."

Mr. Byrnes then made it clear that he had in mind such practices as Russia is accused of following in Manchuria and elsewhere. He said:

"We would have no right to hold our troops in the territories of other sovereign states without their approval and consent freely given."

"We must not unduly prolong the making of peace and continue to im-

pose our troops upon small and impoverished states.

the speech was unduly provocative and that it will endanger, rather than promote, world peace. These critics support their position in this way:

"The Secretary of State is playing into the hands of those who are predicting war with Russia, who are unreservedly condemning Russia's actions, and who are thus adding to the distrust and suspicion already disturbing the relations of the two countries and threatening world peace."

"The speech is insincere, for it singles out Russia as the violator of the principles of the United Nations Organization. As a matter of fact, all the great powers, including the United States, are looking out for their own interests and none of them are using the UNO to settle problems with which they are primarily concerned."

"The speech is dangerous, for it practically threatens war against a powerful nation at the very time that the United States is weakening its military power by disarmament. We are disbanding our armies. We have discharged so many men in the Navy that only a fraction of our fleet could be used, and our air force is now but a shadow of what it was during the war."

"If Russia engages in aggressive action in any specific case, it would be appropriate for the United States to oppose her, but sweeping threats which we may or may not carry out will accomplish no good and may result in much harm."

"It is a good policy never to draw your gun until you are prepared to shoot, and it is very doubtful whether Mr. Byrnes, or anyone else, could persuade the American people to go to war because of any of the offenses which the Secretary of State charges against Russia."

Supporters of Secretary Byrnes insist that there really is danger of Russia's adopting an aggressive course, such as that which Germany followed, and that this fact should be candidly recognized. They argue that if Russia is warned in advance that the United States will use force to oppose aggression, there is a good chance that she may give up her designs of conquest and travel the path of peace."

The Byrnes' supporters point to the fact that the Secretary insisted that the United States maintain military forces in keeping with the nation's responsibilities. They say further, that though our land, sea, and air forces may be depleted, we have the atomic bomb, which is a potent weapon."

The thumbnail tubes which worked so well in the Army's radio shell fuses can do the same job in vest-pocket radios. Another development to decrease the size of radios is in writing "wires" with silver-bearing ink on small bits of baked clay. These painted lines have enough metal in them to carry the electric current. Thus, Dick Tracy will not be the only person in the world wearing a wristwatch radio. There are two problems, however, which only the comic strip artist has figured out: how to make a tiny loud-speaker; how to make tiny batteries.



Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization, with Mrs. Lie and one of their three daughters

UNO As Seen By Delegates

Vandenberg's Summary of First Assembly Meeting Offers Real Hope of Success for World Organization

IN the eyes of the United States delegates to the first meeting of the United Nations Organization, the new world body gives promise of lasting international cooperation. Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, in a recent report to the Senate, said that the UNO could not guarantee "automatic peace," but that it does offer the "world's only hope of organized peace."

The delegates are frank in weighing the successes and failures of the recent London meetings. The first success which Senator Vandenberg reported was the establishment of the UNO's working machinery. At the beginning of the meeting, he said, we had only a "pious dream." Thirty-seven days later the details of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the International Court of Justice, the Economic and Social Council, and other divisions of the UNO had been set up.

This was done, Mr. Vandenberg agreed, in an atmosphere of sharp debate and competition. But where there was healthy rivalry, there was also healthy agreement, and throughout it all there "was not a suspicion of insincerity or sabotage."

Vocal Conscience

A great deal was accomplished beyond the routine organizational work. Speaking as a "vocal conscience of the earth," the General Assembly pledged itself to encourage self-government among dependent peoples, and to work for a free press throughout the world, as a means of lifting the "blackouts and iron curtains" which are not the "insignia of liberty nor the trademarks of peace."

The Security Council, whose job it is to enforce the peace, was put to severe tests almost as soon as it had been organized. Four controversies, which some had hoped would be postponed until later, were presented. These involved the presence of foreign troops in Greece, in Iran, in Indonesia, and in Syria and Lebanon. Each, according to Senator Vandenberg, furnished "the raw materials out of which wars have sprung."

The questions were debated fully, and often heatedly. In the end, they were sent back to the nations involved

for further negotiation. The fact that the questions came up, that full debate accompanied them, and that the Security Council's decisions were accepted convinces Senator Vandenberg of the strength of that agency.

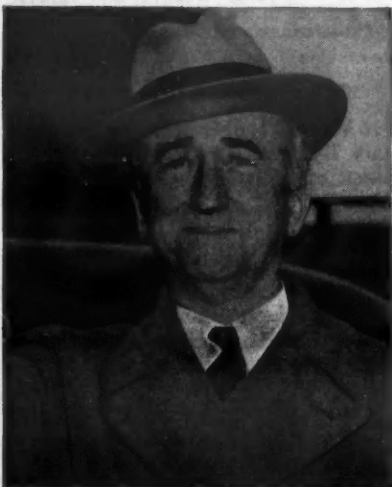
The Senator returned, he said, with the conviction that the UNO will succeed unless the United States, Russia, and Britain, acting together or individually, try to prevent it from doing so. He emphasized the necessity for the United States and Russia, representing "two great, rival" ways of life to reach a mutual understanding. He also asked that the United States be as firm as Russia is in expressing and upholding its ideals.

From "Scrap of Paper"

Senator Vandenberg and his fellow delegates feel that the UNO has grown from a "scrap of paper" to a working reality in a remarkably short time. The Security Council is scheduled to begin its second meeting on March 21 in New York City, the location agreed upon for the UNO's temporary headquarters. In the fall, the General Assembly will also meet in New York. Meanwhile, much of the work of the UNO will go on.

The staff of the Secretariat, the agency which will handle all the clerical and routine work of the UNO, is being set up. The Economic and Social Council will meet in Paris in June to discuss international health problems. The Military Staff Committee is beginning to lay plans for a world police force. The Atomic Control Commission is scheduled to begin its work this month, either in New York or in Washington. And the International Court, meeting in April at The Hague, will hear its first case—a long standing dispute over the boundary between Guatemala and British Honduras.

As a guide to our future role in the UNO, Senator Vandenberg said, "The United States has no ulterior designs against any of its neighbors anywhere on earth. We can speak with the extraordinary power inherent in this unselfishness. We need but one rule. What is right? Where is justice? There let America take her stand."



James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State

pose our troops upon small and impoverished states.

"No power has a right to help itself to alleged enemy properties in liberated or ex-satellite countries before a reparation settlement has been agreed upon by the Allies. We have not and will not agree to any one power deciding for itself what it will take from these countries."

Secretary Byrnes' warning to Russia is warmly approved by those who think that the Soviet Union is adopting aggressive policies, and that it is disturbing the peace of the world. It is criticized by those who think that